The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.
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THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
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JOB PRINTING
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Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. v1-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. v1-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. v1-n43

M. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for the New Perham Sewing Machine, corner of Centre and Main sts., over Miller's store. v3-n5

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office, v1-n43

EYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. v1-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American use. v1-43

LUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. v1-43

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. v1-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre street, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store. v1-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. v1-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, Bloomsburg. v1-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

R. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. v1-n43

R. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n28

R. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church, v1-n46

R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3-n1

G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v4-n3

R. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market. v1n43

R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market, v1-n43

C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. v1-n43

R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, v1-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, v1-n45

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main st. v1-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. v1-n41

MISS E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. v1-n4

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. v1-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, v1n41

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stehner, Main s above Court House. v1n

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street. v1-43

SCHIMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. v1-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n30

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. v1-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron v1-46

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Railroad. v1-n43

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. v1-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. v1-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. v1-n43

OBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. v1-n43

E. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main street below Market. v1-n44

K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise, Main st., above West. v1-43

CKELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. v1-n43

H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. v1-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. v1-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing mill near the railroad. v1n6

FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown, v1n17

M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. v3n16

W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. n2v19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. v1-43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. v1-43

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. v1-43

S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemung's alley, rear of American House v1n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash plan fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. v1-n43

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush v1-n43

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms v1-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. v1-n46

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n41

M. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-n15

Buck Horn.

W. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, store in south east of town. v2-n15

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. v1-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. v1-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. v1-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., v1-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. v1-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. v1n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. v1-n47

L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. v4-n29

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. v1-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. v1-n4

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. v1-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n5,

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine v1n9

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. v1n46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, v1n46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. v1n45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. v1n46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Business Cards.

M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.9'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan1,'67.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov. 15,'67.

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a baldhead or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.
The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist. P. O. Box 3128, 186 Broadway, New York. Aug. 6,'68-1y.

THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY gives notice that he still continues the
MANUFACTURE OF
WHEELER'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIN HORSE POWERS,
and is again in the field for the Harvest of 1870, and is prepared to furnish Farmers with the most reliable Machines offered to the public.
I also build DOUBLE-GEARED JACKS, to attach to the rod of a four-horse Lever Power, to attach my Threshers to. Three horses will do the same amount of threshing with this arrangement, that four will with any other thresher.
I am also Agent to sell WHEELER'S COMBINED THRESHER and WINNOWERS.
For further particulars or for the purpose of ordering machines, address
J. M. BUILSHIZER,
je10'70-1m Light Street, Col. Co., Pa.

$25—THE FOLSOM IMPROVED—Twenty-Five Dollar Family Sewing Machine. The cheapest First Class Machine in the Market. *Agents wanted in every Town.* Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circular, address, A. S. HAMILTON, Gen. Agent, No. 730 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. [apr1'70-3m.

$2,000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best machine in the world. *Stitch alike on both sides.* ONE MACHINE WITHOUT MONEY. For further particulars, address 22 N. 9th St., Philad'a P apr8'70-3m.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.
247 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE.
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. R. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices. January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,
(Successors to I. H. Walter,)
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Between Race and Vine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
S. FRANK, C. B. STRETCH, } Gen'l Partners.
I. H. WALTER. Special Partner.
je24'70-tf.

J. M. KEPHEART, WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH.
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
PHILADELPHI .
oct. 22,'69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
june 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 16,67-tf.

Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL.
BY
BERNARD STORNER.
Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE, on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a
HOTEL AND RESTARANT,
the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,
A LITTLE MORE ROOM,
His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [may17'67-tf

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT,
Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,
This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. marl1'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may6'70-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & EYER.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr8'70-tf.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HAY RAKE
IN THE MARKET,
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,
COLUMBIA IRON WORKS, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf

WIDMYER & JACOBY
EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William F. Brockway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf.

NOTICE.
All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the Estate of Jacob Eyer, deceased, are hereby notified to settle their accounts at once, otherwise they will be collected according to law. S. H. MILLER,
Bloomsburg, May 6, 1870-tf Administrator

Choice Poetry.

John and Jane.

BY PETER PINDAR.

A gentleman handed us the other day a copy of "The Supporter," of October 20, 1809—sixty years ago—a paper formerly published in this city, containing the following piece of poetry, which he with other of our friends think too good to be lost, and therefore request its publication in the *Register*. We give it with the typographical peculiarity of that day:—*Ex.*

Hail, wedded love!—the bard thy beauty hails.
Tho' mix'd, at times, with cock and hen-like sparrings;
But calms are very pleasant after gales,
And dove-like peace much sweeter after warrings.

I've read, but I've forgot the page, indeed,
But folks may find it if they chooſe to read—
"That marriage is too *sweet* without some four;
"*Variety* oft recommends a *flow'r*,
"Wedlock ſhould be like *punch*—ſome ſweet, ſome acid;
"Then life is nicely turbulent and *placid*.

John marries Jane; they frowned they ſmiled—
Now parted, and now had a child;
Now tepid ſhow'rs of love; now chilling ſnows;
Much like the ſeaſons of the year;
Or like a brook—now thick, now clear;
Now fearce a rill, and now a torrent flows.

One day they had a deſperate quarrel
About a little ſmall-beer barrel,
Without John's knowledge ſlightly tapp'd by Jane;
For Jane to oblige her old friend Hodge,
Tho't asking leave of John was fudge:
And ſo wifely let the leave alone.

It happen'd that John and Jane had not two beds,
To reſt their angry, frowning brace of heads;
Ergo—they had but one
To reſt their gentle jaws upon.
"I'll have a board between us," cry'd the man—
"With all my ſpirit, John," reply'd the wife.
A board was plac'd, according to their plan:
Thus ended this barrier, at once, the ſtrife.

On the firſt night the huſband lay
Calm as a clock, nor once wink'd over,
Calm as a clock, too, let me ſay,
Jane never ſquinted on her lover.
Two, three, four nights, the ſulky pair,
Like two full mice, devoid of care,
In philoſophic ſilence fought repoſe.
On the fifth morn, it chanced to pleaſe
John's noſe to ſneeze,
"God bleſs you, dear!" quoth Jane at John's loud noiſe:

At this John gave a ſudden ſtart,
And popping o'er the hedge his head—
"Jane, did you ſay it from your *heart?*"
"Yes, John I *did* indeed, indeed!"
"You *did?*"—"Yes, John, upon my word!"
"Zounds, Jane! then take away the *board!*"

Pulling Hard Against the Stream.

In the world I've gained my knowledge
And for it have had to pay,
Though I never went to college,
Yet I've heard that poets say,
Life is like a mighty river,
Rolling on from day to day,
Men are vessels launch'd upon it,
Sometimes wreck'd and cast away.

CHORUS.
So then do your best for one another,
Making life a pleasant dream,
Help a worn and weary brother,
Pulling hard against the stream.

Many a bright, good hearted fellow,
Many a noble-minded man,
Finds himself in water shallow,
Then assist him if you can;
Some succeed at every turning,
Fortune favors every scheme,
Others too, tho' more deserving,
Have to pull against the stream.

If the wind is in your favor,
And you've weather'd every squall,
Think of those who luckless labor,
Never get fair winds at all;
Working hard, contented, willing,
Struggling through life's ocean wide,
Not a friend and not a shilling,
Pulling hard against the tide.

Don't give way to foolish sorrow,
Let this keep you in good cheer,
Brighter days may come to-morrow
If you try and persevere.
Darkest nights will have a morning,
Though the sky be overcast,
Longest lanes must have a turning,
And the tide will turn at last.

Miscellaneous.

LEGEND OF THE FATAL RING.

A GERMAN STORY.

We were three friends—Ferdinand W——, a celebrated lawyer; Auerbach, the court physician and myself.

Having no particular calling, I spent most of my time in reading the various publications that issued from the German press. I became of opinion that there was hardly one that made an effort to raise the public taste. With the intention of fulfilling, in a more effectual manner, the duties required of a journal, my friends and I established a periodical. Whether we ever realized our fond hopes, is not for me to say. Ferdinand was to contribute the learned leaves, Auerbach the elegant, and I, who could not boast of either learning or elegance, to attend to the minor departments.

We had our meetings as our more advanced cotemporaries. As soon as my companions had finished their professional avocations—one in distracting the minds of his clients, while the other performed the same charitable functions to their bodies—they usually met at my house; and with our tobacco-pipes, and over our glass of good Rhenish wine, we made our criticisms.

One evening, when Ferdinand was more than usually late, and had wearied our patience waiting, we resolved to commence proceedings without him. The two newest publications lay on the table—*Freidenker*, a favorite German periodical, *Wochentliche Zeitung*, then in its zenith. With the uncut leaves of these before us, we had no time to lose. I seized *Die Wochentliche Zeitung*. The first few pages contained an unfavorable review of a story in the *Freidenker*, called the "Gray Room." I read it with pleasure, as this very subject had been the cause of more than one dispute between me and my friend Auerbach; and I now hoped, with this ally, to shake his firm-rooted belief in the appearance of spirits. I commenced with the remark, 'That of all the periodicals I had the greatest respect for the *Freidenker*, and could not imagine how they had given their pages to such incredible stories as the 'Gray Room.' I was curious to see how they answered the objections, to my mind most reasonably urged against them by the *Wochentliche Zeitung*.

'How will they answer them?' cried Auerbach. 'With contemptuous silence as they deserve.'

I can see him now, with his head resting on the back of his chair, his pipe in his hands, his hair thrown back, and his deep, loving eyes looking fixedly before him, as if he was then holding communion with the invisible. 'But,' said I 'who can believe the nonsense that is put forward in that paper about the appearance of Gertrude?'

'Only account, then, for all that is related,' said my friend eagerly. 'Either the facts have taken place, or the author is guilty of falsehood; and I think even you would be slow to acknowledge that Gualfredo would state a thing for a fate, that had not occurred. Believe me, you cannot know, and have not the opportunity of knowing what we medical men learn, coming in contact as we do, with the caprices of nature. What she can or cannot do, is not for us to say.'

'I never met with any one,' said I, 'who had *himself* seen a spirit; and though, as you say, I have every confidence in Gualfredo, still he does not say that Gertrude ever appeared to him. It seems from the whole tenor of the story, to have been related to him; neither does he pledge himself for its veracity, except in the negative way of repeating the story. 'Now, be honest,' I continued, 'have you ever spoken face to face, with any one who saw a spirit?'

He remained silent for a time; and at last, having taken a turn up and down the room, and drawn a whiff from his pipe, and a sip from his glass, he turned full upon me, and said, 'I *have* seen a spirit. Mind, I don't pass for a Geisterscher; but I have indeed seen a spirit *once*—a time never to be forgotten, for it made a change in me that I have never recovered. And, strange enough, the room with which it was connected was called the 'black chamber.'

Much as I had vaunted my disbelief of ghost stories, I must confess that as we were then sitting in the dim twilight in that still summer evening, with the shadows lengthening through the deep recesses of the window, my companion's enthusiastic nature quite carried me with him; and with rapt attention, and an undefined feeling of pleasure mingled with fear, I prepared to hear the horrors of the 'black chamber' which I now relate in his own words.

I had concluded my university education, and to finish my studies in medicine, became, for some years, the indoor pupil of the famous Dr. W——, who at that time was in Blenheim. My progress in my profession was so great, that in a few years my old master made over a number of his remote country patients to my care; his advanced age rendered it impossible for him to take long journeys. One evening I was hastily summoned to the country residence of the Count Albrecht Von Silberstein, who had lately returned from Italy, with his second wife, a beautiful young heiress whom he had just married; his first, it was said, had died in Milan, only a few months before the second marriage. It was, however, to attend the Count's sister that I was summoned; she was dying of nervous fever. I could render but little assistance, as I saw she was beyond earthly help. But I ordered some sedatives and left written directions, to be followed till my return next day. I was preparing to take leave, when the Count rushed in, and begged of me, as I valued his friendship, not to leave the house that night. He was devotedly attached to his sister and, as I had no particular engagement I consented to remain. The Lady Von Silberstein gave orders to have a room prepared for me, and begged me to take rest while my patient slept, as she knew the Count would require my attendance the moment the Lady Theresa awoke. Saying this, she wished me good night and left the room.

When left alone, I could not help reflecting on the aspect of that gloomy castle, with its dark, heavy towers, frowning, as if in anger with its inmates. It had not even a cheerful prospect, situated as it was, in a barren flat country, more like the stronghold of a tribe of banditti than what one would expect to see as the dwelling of a nobleman. The interior was not one whit more inviting or cheerful. The room I was in was fearfully sombre; it was a long narrow chamber, only half lighted by the small loop-hole windows; the furniture and drapery old and faded.

What could have induced the Countess to marry that man, thought I—she so young and lovely, he so dark and gloomy. I also noticed, during the short time I saw them together, a shadow pass over her whenever her husband addressed her, indicative of more fear or dislike than love. In the midst of my reflections I was interrupted by the servant, announcing that my apartment was ready. Conducted to it, I found it even more dismal than that which I had just left. It was spacious; the old-fashioned heavy doors were of massive oak; the tables were covered with dark cloth; the hangings and curtains were black as ebony, as was also all the wood-work in the room. I lighted two pairs of candles to chase the gloom; but it was like the mere illumination of a vault, the narrow circles of radiance only making the darkness more visible.

I sat down at a small table near the fire, and placed my candles upon it, to impart some air of comfort to my black palace—but even that failed. I had determined at once to write down the particulars of the case I was attending and get to bed. I must mention, that one particular of Dr. W——'s was, that each of his pupils should give him in writing, a most circumstantial account of every case they attended; to accomplish this now, and resign myself to sleep, was all my desire.

I had just finished my medical technicalitities, when I was called to attend Lady Theresa; she had awakened much worse, and the Count sent to beg that I would go to her without delay. I dressed, and hastened after my attendant. We arrived, through various winding passages, at the chamber of the young lady. Never shall I forget the scene that there presented itself.

No one could doubt the Count's affection for his sister; yet now he seemed to be perfectly unconscious of her bodily sufferings, and only stood near her bed to listen with eagerness to the words she occasionally uttered. She herself, wretched creature, was sitting upright, staring as if her eyes would start from their sockets. I approached her; she turned from me, sheltering herself beside her brother, and pointing wildly at me she whispered—

'Did *he* see it?' 'Did he hear it cry?' 'Did he see the ring?'

I sought to calm her, having often seen people affected by visions in similar circumstances, but there was no quieting her. She sprang from her bed and clung to her brother, still uttering incoherent sentences till at length she cried out—

'I feel its little arms; there—there—it is climbing to me to save it. I cannot bear the glare of its eye. I cannot—I dare not touch it. That fatal ring.'

Then, exhausted, she fell senseless on the floor. I called the Count to assist me in replacing her in bed; but when I looked round he was leaning against the wall, pale and motionless.

I rang the bell violently. As footsteps approached, he started. 'For heaven's sake,' cried he, 'let no mortal enter here.'

'I must have assistance,' I said.

'I can do anything you require,' replied he, making an effort that I saw cost him a great deal. But his will seemed, nevertheless, so strong, that when he walked to the door and gave some orders, to account for the bell having been rung, I looked in astonishment. Turning to me he said:—'Doctor, it is so strange and fearful to hear the ravings of delirium. How invariably they lead the poor sufferer to imagine scenes they never witnessed. A medical man of great eminence told me that this was always the case.'

After a short interval, Lady Theresa revived; but no longer in her former state of excitement. She lay quiet, with her eyes closed. I tried to smooth her pillow, and bathe her hands. On a sudden she looked up, with a bright smile, and said softly, two or three times, 'Rudolph.' Then wandering among scenes afar off, gently fell asleep and from that passed into the sleep from which there is no awaking.

I turned to the Count and said:—'Lady Theresa is dead.'

'Dead!' he cried; 'dead; she cannot, she must not die, and leave me. I had but her in the world; she would not leave me alone.'

'It is no use,' said I, drawing him from the body.

Sobbing like a child, he caught her beautiful golden tresses, in a vain attempt to sever a lock; but his trembling fingers refused their office, and again sinking beside her lifeless body, her fair hair covering him as a vail, he lay motionless. Much as I disliked the Count, this outburst of genuine feeling completely overcame me, and with tears I looked at the heart-broken man, all his hardness and repulsiveness quite forgotten. He seemed as if clinging to the fair angel whose bright spirit had fled.

After some little time he recovered himself, and rose to leave the room. I was only too glad to follow. I felt sick at heart. The wretched death-bed that I witnessed, and the feeling of dislike I had felt to the Count, combined to make me long for a quiet hour in my own room.

We descended to the saloon; the Count, making some apology that he had letters to write, left me. I hastened back to my own chamber, but not to sleep. I piled wood on the fire, and sat down in a large chair opposite to it, recalling minutely every word that Lady Theresa had uttered, I could think of nothing else—what could have befallen that young girl? That she was implicated in some dark deed there could be no doubt; the awful visions that haunted her were not the raving fancies of delirium. Her brother—he too shared her secret. I had a dim recollection of a tale that I had heard when a child, of some heavy curse which hung over the Count's house. One of his ancestors had treated his wife with cruelty, and she on her death-bed left their wedding-ring, with a bitter curse attached to it, and that it should cling to the family till a dead bride claimed a husband with it; but what could that poor girl have to do with a child and a ring? It was all mystery, and the incoherent story furnished little solution to the problem. I thought again and again of all that I had ever heard about Lady Theresa, but that was not much. She was very young, had latterly not appeared abroad in the world. Some said her engagement to an officer had been suddenly broken off; others that she had become ascetic. Be this as it may, she certainly shunned all society, even her sister's; her only companion was her brother.

I tried to turn my thoughts into other channels, but to no purpose. I felt a great wish to see her again, and yielding to the temptation, crept back to her room and gazed once more on those features which had made so deep an impression upon me. All was hushed; everything had been arranged. Morning had just dawned, and the grey light streamed through the open casement. I turned to look on the beautiful creature before me. There she lay in the stillness of death; a smile seemed to rest upon her features. It may be that the recollection of some happy hour of childhood had visited her weary spirit before it went forth on its solitary journey. I felt I was polluting a sanctuary by harboring for a moment the thought that *she* could be implicated in any crime, and pressing a kiss on her cold cheek, I took away one of her bright curls.

The next day Lady Theresa was buried. The Count asked me to stay that night, which I gladly did, as I was worn out with my vigil of the night before. Just as I was about to consign myself to rest I was interrupted by the jager, who knocked at my door to inquire if I had any commands. He was a lively, pleasant fellow, and inclined to be communicative. We sat talking for a while, when he rose to leave the room, he looked around with a shudder and asked, 'If I felt lonely, or would wish him to remain all night.'

I smiled at the idea, for he seemed really afraid; and although I did not think the place cheerful, yet I had no fear. I was as skeptical then as you are now. My talkative companion related many stories connected with the chamber, to which I eagerly listened, in hopes I might find a clue to Lady Theresa's ravings, but all were connected with events that had occurred years before. However inclined I might have been to have kept this young man with me, I now determined to place no obstacle to my spending a night in a haunted chamber. The very idea gave me a thrill of pleasure. I left no portion of my apartment unsearched, so that I could not by possibility be played upon. I secured the door and the windows, and having made all my arrangements with the view of practically overthrowing the theory of apparitions, I went to bed, and much sooner than I expected fell asleep.

After some time I was aroused by hearing a sound like the dropping of a heavy weight, as it fell step by step. I could not account for the noise, for it seemed to proceed from the other side of the wall, which I knew was an outside wall, and there was neither room nor stairs beyond. I looked around, but all was dark. Thinking I must have been mistaken, I settled to sleep again, when the sound was repeated even more distinctly than before. I began now, indeed, to feel nervous, and sat up. A slight wind, like a breath, passed over me, but still I saw nothing. I strained my eyes as though I could penetrate the darkness.

The sound had greatly increased, yet I was conscious there was something, be it mortal or spirit, in the room with me. After watching with a beating heart, I argued myself into the idea that the noise must have been at the other side of the inside wall, and, that it was occasioned by some of the servants, who had perhaps been up late, and so, turning on my side, tried again to compose myself. I had not been settled many minutes, however, when I perceived a faint light, coming from the same direction in which I had heard the sound. I looked up, when, to my horror, I saw a tall female figure advancing steadily towards me. She had long black hair, falling over her shoulders, and her drapery was pure as snow. She stood still in the centre of the room, gazing about her. I was paralyzed with terror. I held my breath, dreading to make the least movement, least I should attract her attention, but I could not for one moment withdraw my eyes from the figure. At last it perceived me, for it hastily advanced towards me and extending its long icy arm, seized my hand.

[TO BE CONTINUED].

Dick Baker's Cat.

BY MARK TWAIN.

Speaking of sagacity reminds me of Dick Baker, pocket-miner of Deadhorse Gulch. Whenever he was out of luck and a little downhearted, he would fall to mourning over the loss of a wonderful cat he used to own (for where women and children are not, men of kindly impulses take up with pets, for they must love something.) And he always spoke of the strange sagacity of that cat, with the

The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, July 8, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

"Squelched."

Our neighbor in endeavoring to acquire a reputation as an editor, is also extremely solicitous to retain his position in the ranks of the medical profession. Hence he attends our local and State medical associations with much regularity. On his return from the State Medical Society which lately met at Philadelphia, this neophyte published a *thesis* on the subject of the admission of women as members of the Association, censuring the Society for rejecting them, and accusing such men as Drs. Gross, Pancoast, and Nebinger of engaging in "a petty tirade." Anxious to see the speech of "*our member*" on this subject, we turned to a report of the proceedings, and found it *verbatim* in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of June 11th.

Dr. Gross in speaking of the admission of negroes and women as members of the Society was interrupted by Dr. Corson. Our editorial neighbor emulous of the notice of so distinguished a man, and burning to figure in the reports of the association solemnly rose to his feet, and the report says:

"Dr. Bradley, of Columbia County, intimated that too much time was used in the argument, as many members desired to go home."

"Dr. Gross—If the gentleman wants to go I shall place no obstacle in his way. (Applause.")

"Dr. Bradley attempted to reply, *but the house refused to hear him, hissing and stamping their feet so that it was impossible to hear a word he said.*"

Alas, poor Yorick! Squelched in the house of his friends, and where he was best calculated to shine—hissed in Philadelphia as a *Republican* stock-holder had been in a political convention there two years ago. It illustrates for the millionth time the instability of human greatness.

Clerical Cant.

We receive, almost daily, additional proof that the fools and hypocrites are not all dead, but seldom do we read of anything more indicative of the fact, than the following extract from an address of the Rev. Mr. Orr, of Uxbridge, England, delivered recently. Such very sanctimonious and godly creatures as this Reverend, are of the class of those who figure every now and then in our courts as defendants in criminal suits. Their intense sanctity reacting in the shape of seduction and other inexcusable falls from grace. But hear the Reverend gentleman.

I dare say some of you, my friends, will expect me to say somewhat concerning that foolish creature, Charles Dickens, of whom the papers have been full during the last week. The Almighty no doubt, allows such men to be gifted with such talents in order to serve as a moral filter to the immoral. The regenerate soul would loath such garbage. I do not pass sentence on this foolish creature who will have to appear before his Judge and Maker; but I feel for and am grieved for the people who can enjoy such company and trash. It is like the mirage of the desert, which deceives the weary traveler. I shall say nothing about the place where he is buried—but "birds of a feather flock together." Think of this, people of England, who are accustomed to an open Bible.

Sarcasm.

The Chicago *Republican* in a burst of delicious irony thus sums up the result of Grant's (so-called) administration, to this present. We do not remember to have read lately anything more bitterly ironical.

That the state of affairs as depicted by the *Republican ought* to exist, but *does not* is perfectly apparent, and it will be somewhat difficult to persuade the people that things are "lovely" with their taxes for the present year staring them in the face, or as long as the daily papers are filled with accounts of defaulting officials in the North, and arbitrary and unjust proceedings in the South.

The reduction of the public debt $105,000,000; continued peace with all mankind, and entangling alliances with none; a reduction of the expenses of every department; honest collection of the revenues; ousting and punishment of dishonest officials; improved public credit; improved finances; economy; rigid accountability on the part of officials, and general peace, quiet, and restored law and order in all parts of the Union.

The Income Tax.

We were a little premature in our expression of opinion, last week, concerning the action of the Senate in abolishing the income tax, as that remarkable body of small men restored the tax on July 1st. The rate of taxation is reduced from five to two and one half per cent, to be sure, but it is the tax after all, back again. It is to last two years. This proceeding on the part of the Senate is a direct insult to the whole people, who, even before their rejoicings are over at the abolition, are outraged by having it flung in their faces. We showed last week that with a surplus of one hundred millions of dollars at the present rate of taxation there was no need of extra taxes or the continuation of this one. But it makes no difference to this mockery of a Legislative body, whose whole idea is to pass what they call laws for the negro, and plunge their hands deeper and deeper into the public purse.

Mercur.

THE *Republican* favors Mercur's renomination. It is easy to be seen, however, that its editor chafes under the Bradford county domination, and adopts him through necessity, not choice. He says:

"We do not mean to say that he has in every instance fully met the wishes of each individual man.

Neither do we desire to be understood as endorsing every word, appointment or action which may be traced to Mr. Mercur. Errors, even, either in our own judgment or his, may have been made."

This is not the language of an enthusiastic admirer, but of a man compelled by party pressure to support an obnoxious candidate.

The Editorial Convention.

The meeting of the Democratic editors of Pennsylvania assembled temporarily in parlor E of the Logan House, Altoona, at eleven o'clock a. m., June 28.

James P. Barr, of the Pittsburg *Post*, took the chair, when P. Gray Meek, of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, and C. B. Brockway of the *Columbian* were chosen Secretaries.

After the appointment of certain committees, and the transaction of other business not necessary to lay before the public the Convention adjourned to meet at the City Hall at three o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled promptly at three o'clock. Mr. Barr being unwell, Mr. Zeigler took the chair.

The committee on proceedings then made report, in substance as follows:

1st. That this association be recognized as the Democratic Editorial Association of Pennsylvania.

[Permanent officers were then chosen as follows: President, Jacob Zeigler; Vice President, D. H. Nieman; Secretary, P. Gray Meek; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph S. Lare; Treasurer, John Hodgson. A committee on constitution and by-laws, to report a future meeting, was then appointed, as follows: Gibson, Moore, Stahle and Barr.]

2d. The primary object of this association shall be unity of action among its members in the promotion of Democratic principles, the furtherance of the interests of the Democratic party, and the cultivation of more fraternal feelings among its members.

3d. When new issues arise, about which there is some doubt or difference of opinion as to the course the party ought to pursue, it shall be the duty of the President of this association to call a meeting, to consider the same.

4th. In regard to present issues, we recommend that this association of editors declare: That we denounce the manner in which the so-called amendment was declared part of the Constitution, and we will labor for its repeal, being opposed to negro suffrage—especially to having it forced on States contrary to the will of the people thereof; opposition to the Chinese labor system, or anything that depreciates the dignity of white labor: opposition to corruption wherever found and by whoever perpetrated.

The above propositions, after brief discussion, were adopted separately; when, on motion,

The Convention adjourned, to meet at Bellefonte, at the call of the President.

Grant and San Domingo.

The San Domingo treaty has been killed by the Senate, Mr. President Grant to the contrary notwithstanding. Twenty-eight votes were wanting to ratify it. Mr. Grant in the interest of this treaty has descended to a level never before reached by any President, by lobbying in person in the halls of Congress, and by promising to "use all his influence with Congress to make the annexation of San Domingo popular before he broached it officially," and yet in spite of all this, the treaty was ruthlessly slaughtered, and by a vote which must have opened the eyes of his Excellency to his growing unpopularity with Republican Senators. Among the names of those voting against the measure are those of such prominent Republicans as Edmunds, Schurz, Scott of Pa., and Sumner. The President's disgust and disappointment, openly expressed, will have no beneficial effect on him, however. He is one of those men with whom an opinion once expressed, or a line of conduct once adopted must be followed at all hazards. Obstinacy, a rooted dislike to accept of really good advice and a total want of tact are characteristics of this warrior Executive under the burden of whom the party which placed him in power is beginning to stagger.

Capt. W. McClelland.

It gives us much pleasure to announce that the above named gentleman has received the Democratic Congressional nomination in the XXIVth District composed of the counties of Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene. We have known Capt. McClelland from the time he entered Battery "B," 1st Pa. Artillery as a private, to the present time, and a more gallant soldier or truer gentleman we have never met. His unanimous nomination is a deserved compliment, and reflects great credit upon his District. We have no doubt of his election. On this subject that veteran war-horse, Col. William Hopkins of Washington county, writes as follows:

Messrs. Swan & Eckert:—Gentlemen—When I partially yielded my assent to the use of my name in connection with the Congressional nomination, it was with the express understanding that it would only be with the concurrence of all the counties composing the district that it should be thus used, and that, too, without solicitation on my part. In accordance with this understanding, I have been entirely passive, not having either orally or by letter solicited the support of any man in the district. But I learn that a Democratic meeting held in Waynesburg, on Tuesday evening last, an expression was given favoring the nomination of a gallant soldier (Capt. McClelland, of Lawrence county,) and I therefore feel that I am relieved from my implied assent; and to the end that entire harmony may prevail in making the nomination, I respectfully decline to allow the further use of my name in that connection. This is perhaps all that I need to say, but I trust that it will not be deemed out of place for me to tender to the Democracy of my native county my most profound gratitude for their proffered support at the present time. Almost forty years ago the Democratic party of Washington county took me by the hand, and uniformly adhered to me ever since with unfaltering fidelity, never having failed in a single instance to instruct for me for any position in connection with which my name was presented. Having served them for so many years in the various stations to which I have been called, to be now assured, as I have been, of their continued confidence, fills me with emotions which words are inadequate to express.

Respectfully,
WM. HOPKINS,
Washington, Pa., June 17, 1870.

AN Easton editor says that a man in New York got himself in trouble by marrying two wives. A western editor replies by assuring this contemporary that a good many men had done the same thing by marrying one. A Northern editor retorts that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble enough by barely promising to marry, without going any further. A Southern editor says that a friend of his was bothered enough when simply found in company with another man's wife.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

—A map of busy life,
—Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

CX.

DAVID—THE KING.

It was at this time that "David came to Saul and stood before him." Nor can we wonder that the King "loved him greatly." He was now in the first flush of manhood, ruddy, and withal of a beautiful countenance and of a comely person. We must believe that at this time, at least, however much he may have become corrupted in after-life, he was of pure and elevated mind—that he was virtuous, honest, upright and amiable. His love and cultivation of music, was in itself, almost a guarantee of all this in his character, and even the pleasures and corruptions of a very dissolute court, the bustle of politics, and the distractions of war, were never able to eradicate this early partiality. He chased, with his music, the evil spirit from the couch of Saul, who slept and was refreshed—upon more than one occasion, doubtless, he led the band of the warlike King, and celebrated his victories in heroic song and soul-stirring music—often in the spacious halls of the palace, he strung the harp to notes of gladness, while the jewish maidens noble lords and chief captains, kept merry time in the mazy dance. How long the young harper remained with the troubled King to watch at his couch and soothe him with his dulcet strains, it is impossible to say; but before the breaking out of the war with the Philistines, in which Goliah of Gath took part, we find that "David went and returned from Saul, to feed his father's sheep at Bethlehem."

But a new era of life was about to open upon him. The ambitious longings which hitherto he had smothered or nursed in secret, were becoming too strong for control. He was fast becoming conscious of his powers—more than once had he encountered in single combat, the wild beast of prey, and come off victorious—he had taken by the beard the mighty king of the forest, delivered the lamb from his mouth, and slain him; and now, when he was come to the camp of the Israelites, at the command of his father Jesse, he saw the whole army of Saul appalled by the giant champion of the Philistines. Such was the fear of him, that, single handed and alone, Goliah of Gath could un doubtedly have driven the entire Israelitish army from its entrenchments. Nor was the valiant Saul less panic-stricken than the common soldier. The King had decreed "that the man who killeth him, the King will enrich him with great riches, and will give him his daughter, and make his father's house free in Israel."

Inflamed by the anticipation of magnificent fortune, dazzled by the idea of being a son-in-law to the King, influenced also by the natural pride of making his father's house free in Israel, he says to Saul, with all the confident boldness of inexperienced youth—"Let no man's heart fail because of *him*; thy servant will go and fight with this Philistine." He seems to have had a faint notion that God was with him, but up to this time he does not appear to have had much confidence in the anointing by Samuel. He evidently, however, felt within him a power not his own, and to this we would attribute the boastful manner in which he spoke; and accordingly he went forward to meet the giant, in the name of the Lord of Hosts, armed only with a staff, a sling, and "five smooth stones out of the brook." The champions of the rival armies approached each other, and here occurs a colloquy which reminds one of Homer's heroes. Something of this kind seems to have been almost universal in the era of single combats, but in our day it has necessarily fallen into disuse.

After this ordinary and boastful preliminary, in which the characters of the two men are admirably portrayed, the battle is commenced by David, and the first stone from his sling smote Goliah in the forehead and felled him to the earth. And then, running up to him, the youthful conqueror drew the sword of the giant from its sheath, and stand-upon the body of his prostrate foe, smote off his head, and bore it in triumph to the king.

Saul has forgotten the face of his former friend, the young harper, and none of those about the person of the King, so far as we can gather from the narrative vouchsafed us, seem to have had any recollection of one who must frequently have come in contact with them, in his character of harper, or of armour-bearer to Saul. To the question, 'Whose son art thou, young man?' David, still modest and retiring, answers ingenuously—"I am the son of thy servant Jesse, the Bethlehemite."

Notwithstanding the public promise that saul made, though not in the presence of David, he does not appear to intend to fulfill it in the person of the son Jessee. Not only was he forgetful of his kingly word, but he more than once attempted the life of David; failing in this, he finally made him captain of a thousand, and then offered him his elder daughter, Merab, to wife. David modestly excuses himself, but at the same time enters into the arrangement. Howe ver, the wicked intention of the King was not consummated. Again he deceives David, and gives Merab unto Adriel, the Meholathite, to wife.

David is by no means heart-broken at the event, for Michal, the younger daughter of Saul, loves him, and we have every reason to believe that her love is returned by the youthful hero. We cannot help surmising, that in former years, the young princess and the cunning musician had strolled together through the gardens of the palace, that he had amused, perhaps unconsciously wooed her, with happy songs of a glowing future, and enchanted her with melodious strains of his golden harp. How bright the memory of those sunny days would fall across her pathway. Doubtless they had long loved, but it was not for the humble harper to aspire to the hand of a princess of the house of Saul; and the passion only discovered itself to Michal, when there was a possibility that she would lose her youthful lover forever. But the thing also pleased Saul; and David, zealous and ardent as a young lover should be, more than compassed the task allotted to him, paid down double the dowry required of him by the King, whereupon the nuptials were celebrated, and David and Michal were united in marriage.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A MASON in Paris, lately committed suicide after building a thick brick wall in the doorway of his lodging room, which had to be taken down before his remains were discovered.

The President's Position.

The President is at this moment subjected to criticisms which no man situated as he is could afford to disregard, since they proceed not from those who are opposed to him in politics, but from those who have hitherto been among his most cordial supporters. The complaint that in many important respects he is disappointing the just expectations of the people gains ground every day, and is echoed back from all parts of the country. A year ago he had every advantage in his favor. People were prepared to extend to him the most generous consideration and forbearance. Ordinary shortcomings would have been readily pardoned. We have ourselves, as our readers will attest, ever been foremost to do justice to his intentions, and to place his actions in the most favorable light before the country. But it would be useless to deny that the President is rendering it a task of increasing difficulty to defend him against enemies into whose hands he is constantly playing.

It is certainly not the fault of his supporters in the Press that so thorough a want of harmony exists between the Senate and himself. Matters seem to be getting into very much the same state as they were in the time of Andrew Johnson. Projects in which the President takes a deep interest are ignominiously cast out of the Senate. This opposition may partly be due to the dissatisfaction with which certain features of the President's policy are regarded, but it may be traced still more clearly to the want of tact which Gen. Grant often displays in his dealings with men. He seems to have lost the art of conciliation. His nominations to office are dictated in many instances by caprice, or by personal preferences which are founded on motives inexplicable to those who entertain a high opinion of his character. His antagonists, indeed, find it easy to interpret his conduct by the assumption that he is influenced by all kinds of unworthy considerations. We who have patiently stood by him cannot tranquilly accept that hypothesis. But in presence of some of his acts we stand bewildered—it is impossible to defend them; it is impossible even to understand them. They are purely phenomenal in their character, and cannot in any way be traced to the ordinary causes of political action.

One of the great mistakes which President Grant is making is to suppose that the quality of determination, not to call it obstinacy, which won for him many of his successes in the field, will serve him equally well in the arena of statesmanship. The first duty of any one who occupies his great position is to suppress his own individual preferences whenever they are in conflict with the public interests. Instead of exercising this degree of self-denial, the President seems to know but one rule—what he has once decided upon must never afterward be modified. If for some inscrutable reason, he promises an office, nothing can induce him to alter his purpose. He is deaf alike to the appeals of his friends and the taunts of his enemies. But there are few public men who could afford to repeat experiments of the same kind. If the President is resolved to habitually spurn the advice of his impartial supporters—supporters who have nothing to ask from him and nothing to expect—he must not be surprised if in the end he find himself standing alone.—*N. Y. Times* (*Republican.*)

Latest News.

THE INCOME TAX.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Senate to-night, to the surprise, apparently, even of itself, restored the income tax by fixing the rate at 2½ per cent., to continue for two years longer, with $3,000 to be exempted. This action leaves the matter in such a shape that in the disagreement between the two Houses a conference committee will be obliged to retain this tax at some rate.

CHICAGO, July 3.—An election took place throughout this State yesterday upon the question of the adoption of the adoption of the new constitution. But few and scattering returns have been received, but enough to make it certain that the constitution as a whole, and each of the eight propositions submitted to a separate vote, have been adopted by a large majority. If there be any exception it is on the question of minority representation. At this hour there seems little or no doubt of the success of that proposition.

VIENNA, July 2.—Advices have been received here stating that a sharp shock of earthquake was experienced throughout Greece yesterday. The town of Sartoria is a heap of ruins. An island in that neighborhood suddenly disappeared at the time of the shock. No further particulars are at hand.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Yesterday was the hottest day of the season, the the rmometer marking 98 in the shade in this city, 105 in the interior.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—A meeting of delegates from counties in Pennsylvania where the Republicans are in the minority was held yesterday, and a resolution adopted that the Republican State Committee from minority counties called to meet on the 13th inst., is recommended to call a State Convention to be composed of delegates from the minority counties and districts, with a view to procuring legislation favorable to minority representation, and that it invite all majority counties and districts favorable to the same to send delegates.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Fourth of July brought forth a crop of murderers. At St. Johnsville, N. Y., Charles Gacker deliberately shot Thomas E. Burdick, a school teacher, through the breast, killing him instantly. Near Boston, Abraham Rechberg, a German, was killed during a drunken row. At the west shaft of the Hoosic Tunnel Chas. McCarthy was found murdered by some person unknown. Three negroes were killed at Wesson, Miss. A policeman was beaten to death by rowdies in Baltimore, and at Union Hill, N. J., Henry Eppinger had occasion to kill a ruffian who attempted to rob him.

A BOSTON gentleman who could not waltz, offered a young lady one hundred dollars if she would let him hug her as much as the man did who had just waltzed with her. It was a good offer and showed that money was no object to him, but they put him out of the house so hard that his eye was quite black.

—An unmistakable case of blackballing—a little crying negrobaby.

Congressional.

THURSDAY, June 30.—In the Senate, yesterday, the consideration of the Tax and Tariff bill was resumed. The paragraph making the duty on coal fifty cents per ton was rejected, after debate leaving the rate as under the present law. The amendment to strike from the free list books, maps and charts imported in single copies and not for sale, was agreed to. The bill was finished, and several additional amendments were offered, among them one to strike out the duty on Bessemer-steel rails. The Senate, without acting on the amendment, at 10½ P. M. adjourned.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Conference Committee on the Currency, and after a protracted debate, the report was rejected, by yeas 53, nays 132; and on motion another Conference Committee was ordered. The pay of the late Hon. Mr. Eaton, deceased member of the House, from the date of his death to the end of the session, was ordered to be paid to his widow. The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were reported back.

FRIDAY, July 1.—In the Senate, the Tax and Tariff bill was resumed. The duty on steel railway bars was reduced from 1½ cents to 1¼ cents per pound, and that on railway bars made in part of steel from 1¼ to one cent per pound.

In the House, after some routine business, the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were taken up, and the report of the Committee on Appropriations was agreed to except in instances where separate votes were called for. The amendment increasing the appropriation for Indian expenses in California was opposed and described as a scheme to obtain the farms of the Mission Indians, who are citizens and voters, and was not concurred in. A committee of conference was ordered on the points of disagreement.

SATURDAY, July 2.—In the Senate yesterday, the Tax bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and its consideration concluded. Amendments offered one taxing the interest on Government bonds and another imposing a five per cent, tax on the incomes from bonds, were both rejected after a long debate. At the evening session, the vote striking out the income tax was reconsidered by a vote of 26 to 25, and a long debate ensued upon this subject. An amendment was finally adopted extending the tax until 1872 at the rate of two and one half per cent., and the Senate reversed its action, striking out the tax, by a vote of 26 to 22, and at a late hour adjourned.

In the House the greater portion of the session was devoted to the further consideration of the Funding bill, which was finally passed, by a vote of 129 to 41.

MONDAY, July 4.—In the Senate, Saturday, by a vote of 28 to 22, the Senate refused to adjourn over the Fourth, after which action, the special order, the further consideration of the bill amending the Naturalization laws was proceeded with. Another amendment, striking out the word "white" from the Naturalization laws was also adopted. Pending a debate on the Chinese question, and its relation to the bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House considerable business was transacted. A number of reports from the Committee on Public Lands were received, and various bills passed, among them one forbidding the conveyance of Indian reservations by treaty to any other grantee than the United States, another for the protection of settlers on the public domain, and also one forbidding the sale of public lands in certain States and Territories except under the Pre-emption and Homestead laws. The House refused to allow R. H. Merrick to be heard at the bar of House in defense of Pat Woods for the late assault on Mr. Porter, in Richmond The Louisiana Contested Election case, Darrell *vs.* Bailey, was decided, the majority report, admitting the former to his seat, being adopted by a vote of 97 to 36. A motion to reconsider was allowed to be in order on Wednesday next.

TUESDAY, July 5.—The United States Senate with an exceptional show of devotion to duty, refused to have a jollification yesterday, and sternly put itself down to hard work. The funding bill was received from the House. The day and night sessions were almost wholly occupied with the Naturalization bill. There was a long fight over an amendment by Mr. Sumner to strike the word "white" from the bill. During the debate the Chinese immigration question was brought in, and Mr. Sumner announced himself on the side of the Asiatics. He was attacked by several Senators, and finally his amendment was voted down—yeas, 14; nays, 30. The bill then passed. The House of Representatives was not in session.

WEDNESDAY, July 6.—The most important action of the Senate was the attempted reconsideration of the income tax decision of last week. Mr. Wilson brought the matter up again so as to procure an expression of opinion in a full Senate. The motion of Mr. Pomeroy to strike out the income tax section was then rejected by a tie vote—26 to 26; so the tax will stand. In the House of Representatives Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, presented, from the select committee, a report in favor of the proposed government postal-telegraph system. The House took up the contested case of Barnes against Adams of Kentucky, and voted that the latter was entitled to his seat. As a balm to the disappointed scalawag contestant, however, the House granted him $5,000 for expenses.

Communicated.

LE RAYSVILLE, Pa., June 24, '70.

"Le Ray Lodge" No. 471, A. Y. M., was constituted and the officers installed on June 22d, 1870 by D. D. G. M. Henry B. McKean and his Deputy Grand Officers. The following members were installed officers for the year:

W. S. Heaton, W. M.; S. W. Little, S. W.; W. B. Stevens, J. W.; S. W. Buck, Sec'y.; A. D. Fassett, Treas.; Edwin Ford, Tiler.

Fraternally,
S. W. BUCK.

A carrier pigeon was carried from Conshohocken by the down Pottstown Accommodation train, the 23d inst., to Penncoyd Station, 7 miles distant, and made the return flight in 17 minutes. Another pigeon carried by the same train the day previous to the Falls, 10 miles away, flew back to Conshohocken in 20 minutes.

Clippings.

—Alexander H. Stephens now goes about on crutches.

—They give Wachtel, the tenor, $400 a night for singing in London.

—Wilmington, Delaware, now employs only female public school teachers.

—Ladies will please get their ages ready for the census-taker, under penalty of $30.

—Kossuth, who was recently so poor, in Italy, is now said to be going back to Hungary.

—The Pacific Railway runs through nineteen tunnels between Omaha and San Francisco.

—A boy of nine years has gone to the penitentiary in Brussels for attempting to kill his mother.

—The Czar drinks $150 worth of wine a day, and that is chiefly what's the matter with him.

—Two Paris women rushed under the guillotine to dip their handkerchiefs in Traupmann's blood.

—A citizen of Akron, Ohio, who has just obtained his eleventh divorce, claims the "championship."

—A peripatetic razor sharpener ate a live toad in Tyrone, the other day, for the small consideration of half a dollar.

—A little girl in Kentucky went out to drown a kitten the other day, but drowned herself instead, and the kitten ran home.

—The curious will be delighted to know that the word "its" cannot be found in the Scriptures from the beginning to the end.

—An Indiana man kicked his wife "sixteen feet over a hydrant;" and then added insult to injury by asking her "How is that for high?"

—Don't swear because you have to make a few beds in your garden—think of your wife who makes them all the year 'round without grumbling.

—In Alleghany county, N. Y., a man who died recently left his wife one cent his brother a few dollars, and $5,000 for the erection of a monument to himself.

—A "colored lady" in Lexington, Va., celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by giving birth to twins, one white and the other black.

—Woman—
"Nature, impartial in her ends,
When she made man the strongest,
In justice then, to make amends,
Made woman's tongue the longest."

—A Western paper implores two gentlemen to give up their projected duel, as the coroner is ill, and it would be unfeeling to impose the duty of an inquest upon him.

—A tank containing one thousand trout, passed through Easton, on Saturday last on their way to Baltimore. They were from the pond of Dr. Slack, at Bloomsbury.

—A young man in Cold Water, Mich. suddenly lost his voice on Christmas, and he has been unable to speak since, except in his sleep, when he talks as fluently as ever.

—The wife of an impecunious Mississippian recently sole for $22 at auction, which may be regarded as a high price considering the extreme insecurity of title to such property nowadays.

—A Danbury wife cured her husband of singing "Shoo Fly" when she was lecturing him for being out late nights by letting her shoe fly at his head with such force as to give him a headache.

—The Concord *Patriot* reports that a New Hampshire boy of fifteen years is now six feet five and a half inches tall, but it does not brag about him yet, as he has not got his growth.

—The stock pens of Gaff's distillery in Cincinnati, containing 4,200 hogs, were burned on Wednesday morning. Three thousand hogs were roasted to death. Loss on live stock and buildings $90,000.

—A woman in Warren, Pa., while in the act of putting her child to bed, recently, found a large black snake coiled up under the bed clothes. When the snake was killed it measured five feet in length.

—An actor in Albany was allowed only seven minutes to change his dress "from that of a Puritan father to a forest fiend," and complains in a card to the public, that a critic excoriitated him because he was "thus unable to do justice to said fiend as regards dress."

—Scene in the juvenile department of the graded school:

Teacher—What is a reptile?
Pupil—A nanimal that creeps.
T.—Name one.
P.—A baby!
Fifteen minutes for recess.

—A lady in Michigan has recently recovered her reason, after being insane twenty-three years. The interval has been a blank, but she remembered vividly whatever occurred before it, and sadly puzzles her new friends by her stories of "what occurred a few weeks ago."

—A California Indian, whose wife had been bitten by a rattlesnake, sent for a bottle of whiskey to counteract the effects of the poison. But the Indian, having first tasted the whiskey, ended by getting drunk on it, leaving his wife to die, which she uncomplainingly did.

—A man in New York became insane on Tuesday, and rushed through the streets naked. It took six persons to capture him, and they were obliged to tie him with ropes. He held the daguerreotype of a woman firmly in his hand and continually cried out, "Oh, father, it was not my fault."

—Scene in a Syracuse, N. Y. court:
Lawyer—How do you identify this handkerchief?
Witness—By its general appearance and the fact that I have others like it.
Counsel—That's no proof, for I have got one just like it in my pocket.
Witness—I don't doubt that, as I had more than one of the same sort stolen.

—There is a family of nine brothers and sisters in Maine, whose circle has never been entered by death. The youngest is now sixty-three and the oldest seventy-nine, and their united age is 661 years. They have 80 children, 114 grand-children and 15 great-grand-children. The Skowhegan *Reporter* is responsible for all these statements.

CHICAGO has had a jury composed of nine niggers, two Irishmen and a German. The niggers went to sleep and when the decision was made they agreed with the white men.

"Forty Acres and a Mule."

The following is an extract from the speech of Henry Boyd, a colored man, delivered at Carrolton, Mississippi. He has been called the "Black Demosthenes," and is evidently a negro of good, hard sense:

"And now the carpet-baggers come here and tell us they are our friends and the Southern people our enemies. They tell us they set us free. Oh, yes; they've done it all, no doubt. They set us free about like they set the mules free; Ben Butler set the spoons free. [Immense laughter and applause.] They done it all to help the Yankee and injure the Southern man. They can't fool this nigger. I know who brought the nigger to this country in the first place. The Northern men brought us here, and when they began to lose money on the nigger they put the nigger in their pocket—sold him down South; and then to keep the South in the Union to make her pay taxes, they turn around and get the nigger and the mules and spoons free; and they would not have set anything free (excepting the spoons) if they could have got the South back into the Union without it.

"They promise him the 'forty acres and the mule.' I know five niggers that starved plum to death waiting for that mule and forty acres. [Laughter.] I'd like to know where the carpet-bagger got his forty acres! You all know the Devil took the Lord up into a high mountain and promised if he would fall down and serve him, he'd give him the whole world, and the old scoundrel knew all the time he didn't own a foot of land on the continent. [Great laughter.]

"The carpet-baggers ask me to cast my vote to keep the white folks down. Now all I ever wanted was to get on a level with the white man. They say that a nigger is better than a white man in Cincinnati. Well, that may be true in Cincinnati, but it ain't true down here. It is my interest to stand by the Southern man, and it's my wish to. Whatever law is made to affect the white man's plantation also affects my little cotton patch in the same way.

"They want to disfranchise the white man and make the nigger put them into office, that they may have taxes and things their own way. They never would have passed a law allowing niggers to vote if they hadn't thought the niggers would vote the republican ticket. Never! never! never! Who believes otherwise? Not this nigger, certain. The Yankee brought the nigger here from Africa for selfish purposes, set him free for selfish purposes, and now they want to vote him for selfish purposes."

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1.30
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	1 10
Oats, "	60
Flour per barrel	7 50
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 05
Butter	30
Eggs	20
Tallow	10
Potatoes	25
Dried Apples	2 50
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	16 00
Logs—	
No. 1 Beetch pfg	$22 [illegible]
No. 2 "	$20 [illegible]
Bloom	$00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" " 2 " "	1 50
Siding " "	1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine	$5 25
Northwestern extra	5 50
Northwestern family	5 [illegible]
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	5 00 [illegible]
Pennsylvania and Western extra	5 75 [illegible]
Pennsylvania and Western family	6 [illegible]
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	11 [illegible]
Rye flour	$5 [illegible]
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus	$1 40
" white "	1 [illegible]
Southern "	1 [illegible]
Western "	1 [illegible]
" white "	1 [illegible]
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus	$1 01 [illegible]
CORN—Yellow,	$1 19
Mixed, "	$1 00
OATS—⅌ bus	[illegible]
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$23 [illegible]
Mess Beef, "	$24 00
Dressed Hogs, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Smoked Hams "	20 [illegible]
" Shoulders ⅌ lb	14 [illegible]
Lard, ⅌ lb	16 [illegible]
SEEDS—Clover seed ⅌ bus	$8 [illegible]
Timothy seed ⅌ bus	$5 [illegible]
Flaxseed "	$2 [illegible]
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ⅌ lb	$ [illegible]
" Cows, ⅌ head	$40 [illegible]
SHEEP—⅌ lb	5 [illegible]
HOGS—⅌ 100 lbs	$12 00 [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

MAUSER—KRUM—On the 31 inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. David Mauser to Miss Sarah Jane Krum, both of Montour township.

HILL—DIEHL—On the 3d inst., by Rev. F. J. Mohr, Mr. Joshua F. Hill, of Lycoming station, to Miss Elmira Diehl, of Turbotville.

CRAWFORD—LYONS—At the residence of Wesley Lyons, by Rev. J. P. Brown, on the 3d inst. Mr. Henry C. Crawford, of Minersville, Schuylkill county, to Miss Anna Lyons, of Pine township, Columbia county.

DEATHS.

RITTER—On the 19th day of June, 1870, Tommie H., son of William and Matilda Ritter, aged 3 years, 1 month and 2 days.

Two waxen hands are folded
Upon a pulseless breast,
An aching head no longer
Is subject to unrest.

We've laid our heart's lost treasure
Beneath the cold, cold sod,
We know he will be an angel
In heaven alone with God.

We know 'tis wrong to murmur,
But lonely, ah! so lone,
So poor seems our existence
Since Tommie from earth has flown.

MCCARTY—In Greenwood township, on the 26th of June, 1870, Mrs. Sarah McCarty, aged 91 years.

NEYHART—Near Iron Dale, on the 29th ult., Hiram, infant son of Hiram and —— Neyhart, aged month and 25 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY STEER.

Came to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Fishingcreek township, on the 14th of June, 1870, a RED AND WHITE YEARLING STEER. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

E. MONROE ALDEN.

Fishingcreek, July 8, 1870-3t.

WANTED—AN AGENT
TO TAKE ORDERS FOR
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBBERY, &c.,
TO BE DELIVERED NEXT FALL.
Address M. A. DAILEY, 137 Plymouth Avenue, Rochester, New York.
jl70-6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ISAAC REICHARD, DECEASED.
In the Orphans' Court of the county of Columbia. The Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of the adm'r. among the creditors, and heirs hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on Saturday the 13th day of August, 1870 at ten o'clock A. M. at his office in Bloomsburg, in said county. All parties interested are requested to attend, or be debarred from coming in for a part of the said fund.

C. G. BARKLEY,
Auditor.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Six male and three female teachers are wanted for the schools of Conyngham District, Columbia county. About $70 per month will be paid to a good male teacher, and from $35 to $45 to females. An examination of applicants will be held by the County Superintendent, at the school house near Centralia, on Saturday, the 6th day of August next, beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m.

RICHARD THORNTON, Sec.
jl870-3t. Conyngham School Board.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

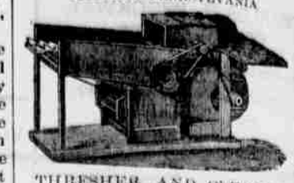
Prof. E. A. Ludwig would respectfully inform the citizens of the county that he is prepared to give private lessons in the German, French, Latin and Greek languages and in Drawing. He will also teach vocal music and give instructions on the Melodeon. Lessons will be given either at his residence, in East Street near the Forks Hotel, or at those of his pupils as may be desired.

Bloomsburg, July 8, 1870-3w.

ORANGEVILLE STILL AHEAD

The undersigned respectfully announces to the Farming community that they are again in the field with their machines for the harvest of 1870.

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA



THRESHER AND CLEANER,

Patented by Adrian Cornell, with Major's patent double acting Separator combined, is what every Farmer needs. It can't be beat, it has been fairly tested and has far exceeded the expectations of all who have seen its operations. It has been got up expressly to meet the wants of the Farmers. We manufacture them, oversshot for tread power and undershot for lever power. This machine can be made to do any desired amount of work, is simple in construction, easy to manage and not liable to get out of repair.

They also continue to manufacture the Celebrated

WHEELER'S RAILWAY CHAIN

HORSE POWER & THRESHER,

from the original patterns, with an improvement in the power, whereby a gain of 25 per cent. is effected, and gives the desired power at from 3 to 6 inches less elevation than the old style. They also attach

MAJOR'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING SHEET IRON BOTTOM SEPARATORS

to their machines, manufactured only by them and secured to them by letters patent from Wm. M. Major. They also manufacture the best and lightest running Lever Powers in the country also Double and Single-

The Columbian.

Bloomsburg, Friday, July 8, 1870.

We announce this week the name of our candidate for Sheriff.

We would return thanks to Hon. George Scott, for a copy, in two volumes, of Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The New York Evening *Post* wittily says that if letter postage is reduced to one cent, there will be two sent to where there is one sent now.

ACCIDENTS.—On Monday last, the Sunday excursion train on the L. & B. R., ran over a large bull near Plymouth, and the evening train ran over a

THANKS.—We return our hearty thanks to Mr. Henry Kroop of this place, for a lot of remarkably fine peas, potatoes &c. They were duly and fully appreciated.

BASE BALL.—An interesting game of base ball took place in Catawissa on the 4th, between two nines, commanded respectively by Abbott and Sharpless. The score stood, Abbott's side 12, Sharpless' side 17.

I. O. M. B. & S. F. ASSOCIATION.—At the last stated meeting, Saturday July 2d, 1870, upwards of twelve hundred dollars were paid into the Association. Part of the money was sold at a premium of $77.00 per share, and the remainder at $68.00 premium.

THE CENSUS.—We understand that the population of Bloom as ascertained by the Deputy Marshal is 3,300, which is much smaller than we had anticipated. The census of 1860 gave 2,668, thus showing an increase of less than 700 in ten years, or about 2½ per cent. per

WEATHERLY.—The weather has been unchangeable and uncertain of late, as bachelors declare the "lovely sex" to be. Within a few days it has been alternately hot, then cool enough for overcoats and now it is hot again. A meteorological table for this year will be a curiosity.

We take pleasure in announcing that the Normal School at this place has secured the services of I. W. Niles, Esq., as teacher of instrumental music. He was taught in Brooklyn, N. Y., for several years, and we know that he comes here with a first-class reputation as a musician.

RESIGNATIONS.—We hear with regret that Prof. Ludwig and Bates have tendered their respective positions in the Normal School. It will be difficult to fill the vacancies and more difficult still to find gentlemen as highly qualified as they were. We hope we shall not lose their skill and experience as a state or public teachers.

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ODELLA LODGE of Odd Fellows, was instituted by the D. D. G. M., on Tuesday evening last, in the usual form. This makes the ninth Lodge in the county. The following officers were installed: *N. G.*—Wilson M. Eves; *V. G.*—John Sharp; *Sec'y.*—William Burgess; *Ass't. Sec'y.*—Wm. H. Hayman; *Treasurer*—John Leggott.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Daniel Vanderbilt, of Mount Pleasant township, died on Saturday night last after a brief illness, having taken to his bed on the Tuesday preceding. He had been in bad health for some time, and unwisely over-exerted himself on Tuesday last. He was warmly loved by his friends and family, and there is a general regret over his sudden death.

CONSTALCATION.—We learn that A. P. Miller, Treasurer of the Cock Robin Iron Works of Danville, and formerly Cashier of the First National Bank of that place is a defaulter to a large amount, and has absconded. The liabilities of the Company are placed at from $110,000 to $150,000. Assets not known, but we understand that it is expected they will pay seventy-five per cent. of their indebtedness. No information has been received as to the whereabouts of Fowler.

The death of Mrs. Daniel A. Beckley occurred on Wednesday afternoon last, both shocked and grieved the people of our town. Mrs. Beckley had been, almost up to the hour of her death, in her usual health. She had left the evening before at a Mite society meeting and but an hour or two before she was taken ill was sitting by a window in her house, reading. A violent pain in the chest was the immediate precursor of death. So fearfully sudden an event has cast a gloom over the whole community.

AN EDITABLE.—Our readers may remember an article in our columns, some time since, concerning the theft of a watch from Louis Bernhard's store in this place, the watch being taken during the temporary absence of Mr. Bernhard. Neither the thief nor the property have since been heard of. A few days ago the owner of the stolen watch was presented with a very handsome one by Mr. Bernhard, although the story was one which he could not have prevented, and no legal obligation rested upon him to make good the loss. The act was a very graceful one, and deserving of mention.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The L. & B. R. R. have made a radical change in their Time Table. Hereafter down trains are to leave here at 10:07 A. M., and 6:18 P. M., instead of 10:17 A.M., and 7:10 as heretofore, and the up trains are due at 11:24 A. M., and 5:28 P. M. The morning train has been, before this, due at 7:52. The latter change is a most disagreeable one, as business men instead of receiving their letters at 8 o'clock are compelled to wait until nearly noon, thus throwing all the work into the forenoon. We hope that the change will not be one of long duration.

TOWN COUNCIL.—The Council met on Saturday last, all the members present except Mr. Knorr. The rate of taxation for Town purposes for the ensuing year was fixed at eight mills on the dollar. The 18th day of July was chosen as the day for hearing appeals from assessments. Messrs. A. Noble, Isaiah Hartzbuch, H. C. Hower, Isaac Roadarmel, James McBride and Baltzer Learn were appointed on the Police force and suitable badges were ordered for the use of the force. The report of the Commissioner of High ways was accepted and ordered to be paid. Adjourned.

THE LITTLE'S MURDER.—The hearing of Daniel Hartzell and Isaac Keen, charged with the murder of young Yohe and also with passing counterfeit money in this place on Thursday and Friday last at Ringtown, before Justice David Hartzell, was acquitted of both charges and discharged. Isaac Keen, on Friday morning after his hearing before the case was finished, escaped from the constable and fled to the woods, since which he has not been heard of. Fredericks, another man implicated was brought before the Justice on Friday noon after the evidence had been heard in the other cases, and was bound over to answer the charge of passing counterfeit money, and committed to jail in Pottsville. There seems to be no evidence to implicate either of these men with the murder, Hartzell having proved by two witnesses that he was in Ashland at the time. Messrs. Bardsley and Freeze were counsel for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Little and Miller for Hartzell. Neither Fredericks nor Keen had any counsel.

PROF. E. A. LUDWIG has resigned his position in the Normal School of this place. See his advertisement in another column.

THE squib in the Hazleton *Sentinel* as to our political aspirations is not justified by anything that has appeared in the *Republican*.

THE Governor has appointed G. M. Harding, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Conyngham.

LAST week our paper was so much crowded that we had not space to insert the communication of S. W. Frey, Black Creek, and the subject by this time has lost its interest.

THE NEW MAP.—The new map of Bloomsburg is finished and the agent is busy delivering copies to subscribers. It is a very creditable work, and gives an accurate idea of the size and extent of our town.

TEMPERATURE of June 1870, at Bloomsburg, observed at sunrise: Maximum, 68° on the 28th, 29th and 30th. Minimum on the 22d, 49°. Average, 62½°. Average of June of last year, 60° Maximum 71°. H. Z.

THE American Odd Fellow closes its Ninth Volume with the issue for current month. This is the oldest and conceded to be the best Odd Fellow publication in existence. We notice in its attractive contents numerous interesting and instructive articles. Principal contributions: concluding chapters of the splendid original serial, "Conscience Money;" Letters from France and Germany; Scientific and Curious Facts; Lodge Benefits; Humors of the Day; History of Odd Fellowship; Dignity of Manual Labor; Ladies' Olio; Youth's Department; The Rebekah Degree; Domestic Economy; Correspondence; Miscellany; Choice Poetry, etc., etc. Published by John W. Orr, No. 96 Nassau street, New York. $1.25 per volume.

MILITARY.—The martial spirit of our citizens is being aroused, and several companies are in process of formation. Berwick has already organized one numbering seventy members, and enough have enlisted here to form a company of Light Artillery. The guns, harness, and equipments have been promised this county if a company is speedily organized. We think this is a matter in which all of our citizens should take an interest, and there is no reason why Bloomsburg should not have a large, handsomely equipped organization that will reflect credit upon us at home and abroad.

A meeting was held in Snyder's Hall on Thursday evening, July 7th, for the purpose of raising a Company of Light Artillery.

CHEATING IN MARBLE.—We have been credibly informed that there are persons traveling through the country taking orders for monuments, manties, &c., which they represent as Italian marble, and which resembles it so closely as to deceive the inexperienced, but the marble they fill the orders with is a species known as Yankee marble, which the frosts of a few winters or the heat of a few summers will crumble to pieces The effects of the frost on this species of marble, we are told, may be seen on monuments of the Yankee marble in the Hollenback cemetery, which have cost thousands of dollars and which are not worth anything like what the parties paid for them. The best way to get a good job is to patronize your own home dealers, and thereby save the ten or fifteen per cent commission, for this, you may be sure, is added to the price of their work.

A NEW ICE-MAKING MACHINE.—There comes from Germany a promise of relief from the want of ice. A certain Franz Windhousen, of Brunswick, has invented a new machine for freezing water without the aid of chemicals, "where the air is first powerfully condensed then cooled by the admission of water, and finally expanded till its pressure is about equal to that of the atmosphere." By this means, it is asserted, the very astonishing result is obtained of lowering the temperature of the air to fifty degrees Celsius, (four degrees Fahrenheit,) so that when conducted in moderate quantities into a space through which water flows, "the water is almost immediately turned into ice of which enormous blocks may thus be obtained if desired." The invention will also, it is said, be applicable to the cooling of large appartments such as theatres, hospitals and churches.

COUNTRY LIFE.—However hot the weather may seem to those who are doomed to work enclosed by brick walls in crowded cities, in the country it is otherwise. The fresh air of the country even during the hottest days possesses invigorating qualities, it is sustaining and health-giving. Pure and fragrant it sweeps over the fields, rustles the green leaves of the long files of growing corn, and brings a brown tint to the pale cheek of the invalid, while with magical power it restores vigor and strength to the enervated body. Those who suppose that the labor of the farmer in the harvest-field is of the most severe character are greatly mistaken. All the advantages of pure air and pure cool water are his, while those who labor in cities are necessarily deprived of both. Hard as the work of the agriculturalist appears, the labor of the city clerk is more exhausting, and the chances of long life and entire freedom from disease are entirely in favor of the tiller of the soil.

THE FOURTH.—The 94th anniversary of the Nation's birth-day was quite generally observed throughout the country, but not with the enthusiasm or to the extent of former years. There was to be sure, much powder burned, many patriotic speeches made and divers liquids consumed, but the grand exhibitions of past years—the parades, the public dinners and the costly and artistic displays of fire works were all missing, and are evidently things of the past. The day is looked upon more as one of rest and quiet enjoyment than of tumult and excitement. Hence the stores are mostly closed and business generally suspended, whilst pic-nics, and mild festivities of the kind are numerous and well attended. Bloomsburg was as quiet as upon a Sunday, as there was no public observance of the occasion, and many of our citizens left town to attend celebrations in neighboring towns, noticeably in Orangeville. The streets were nearly deserted during the day and nothing broke the monotony. In the evening the colored population had a ball in Snyder's Hall and danced until daylight, enjoying themselves as they can do, on such provocation.

At Orangeville, there was an Indian representation and procession, a speech delivered by Rev. M. Brown of the town, and singing by the Glee Class. There was also a base ball match, in which the Orangeville boys were defeated by the Bloom club, in a most disastrous manner, the score being very much like the handle of a pitcher, all on one side. In the evening there was a hop, at which there was a large attendance and dancing was kept up until a late hour.

At Benton there was a lively time, the Bloom Brass Band furnishing music for the occasion. An oration was delivered by E. H. Little, Esq. Berwick had a grand parade of the Order of Red Men, a delegation from this town forming a part. There was a sham battle as well, and from all accounts a very pleasurable day was enjoyed.

We hear that a very large picnic was held at or near Rupert. Taking all things into consideration the 4th of July, 1870, may be said to have been a very creditable holiday, as there was little drunkenness, fighting or riotous conduct, and our Lock-up is still without a name, and its hospitality is as yet untested.

THIS week we announce the name of an additional candidate for Associate Judge.

THE Berwick *Gazette* still advertises the Treasurer's and Commissioners' sales of seated and unseated lands, which took place weeks ago.

AT the late meeting of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania at Williamsport, a charter was granted for a new Commandery at Catawissa. It is to be called "Calvary," and will soon be instituted.

PIGEONS.—The report of innumerable pigeons in Sullivan county must be taken with some allowances. Parties who have been there shooting report that the birds have been driven away three times by hunting parties and that many of the squabs have perished from starvation.

WE decline publishing the letter referring to a certain woman in Beaver Valley. It is unsigned, and we do not know the writer. If the writer will prove to us the charges he makes, we will then help him unearth the matter, and bring the guilty to justice. If crimes have been committed, let information be made before a Justice of the Peace.

WE have already alluded to the survey of the extension of the Catawissa R. R., from Milton to Williamsport. We learn that it is to cross the river at Milton, run through Union county as far as Montgomery Station, thence recross into Northumberland county, and then continue along the river, touching at Muncy and Montoursville, to Williamsport.—*Sunbury Gazette.*

DROWNED.—Joseph T., son of Wm. M. Nesbit, proprietor of the Washington House in Northumberland, aged about five years, was drowned in the North Branch Canal at that place on Sunday afternoon last at about 6 o'clock. While reaching for flood-wood he lost his balance and fell into the canal. Although speedily recovered, all efforts to resuscitate him proved unavailing.—*Northumberland Democrat.*

PAINFUL ACCIDNT.—Jacob Buck, son of Jesse Buck, of this place, aged about 14 years, had his left thumb so badly crushed at the car works of Messrs. Jackson & Woodin, Wednesday last that amputation became necessary; Dr. R. H. Little performed the operation and the boy is doing as well as could be expected. This is the second boy that has lost his thumb at the same works within two weeks.—*Berwick Gazette.*

"FRANK BUCK."—One of the most prominent, pertinacious advertisers in central Pennsylvania, is Frank Buck, Confectioner and Ice Creamist at Williamsport. By dint of perseverance and printer's ink he has made himself known throughout this entire section of the State, and no one more eminently deserves the success he has achieved. At the recent gathering of Knights Templar in that city during their weary, sultry march he gave to each a lemon, which was a far more charitable and praise-worthy gift than all the mint juleps of the Herdic House would have been.

It was not an advertising dodge because the parties were all strangers. In behalf of the fraternity we thank him for his disinterested generosity.

A GOOD FELLOW THAT CAN KEEP A HOTEL.—H. G. Smith, of the Lancaster *Daily Intelligencer*, who has been on a visit to Cape May, pays the following well deserved compliment to that most popular landlord, Mr. George Bolton:

Hotels depend greatly for success upon the qualifications of those who have the management of them. There is much meaning in the slang phrase, "he is a good fellow, but he can't keep a hotel." To "run" a first-class establishment on the American principle of hotel keeping requires a combination of talents of a rare order. He who would succeed must show military precision in the ordering of his army of servants, while he meets his guests with unvarying smiles and unruffled politeness of manner. He must remember faces that he has seen but once, and be able to recall the multitudes of names recorded from time to time on his register. He must be very liberal in providing for all the wants of an exacting public, and methodically correct and economical in the management of his varied business transactions. Men of the class we have attempted to describe are rare, but they make fortunes. Mr. Geo. Bolton, proprietor of the Bolton House at Harrisburg, and part proprietor and sole manager of the Columbia House at Cape May, is one of those rare men of whom it can be truthfully said "he is a good fellow and can keep a hotel." He keeps two of the best and most popular establishments in the country. He makes his guests feel perfectly at home, and those who put up with him are not only sure to return, but, as they do so, they recall the lines of the poet who said:

The traveller along life's weary way must often sigh,
To think he has found his warmest welcome at an inn.

The Columbia House occupies the most eligible location on the Island, has the handsomest grounds, and is in all its departments as admirably arranged as it is well conducted.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SCHUYLER & LOW of Orangeville, Pa., manufacture the best Threshers and Cleaners, the best Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse Power and Thresher, from the original patterns and the best Lever Powers made in this county, if not in the State. Don't fail to examine their machines before purchasing any other. They guarantee them to give satisfaction in every respect. They also manufacture Plows and other Agricultural implements. See their advertisement in another column. tf.

E. H. BIGGS offers for sale the Exchange Block and Arcade, situate on Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Parties desirous of purchasing can see him in town during July, or can write him at any time at Williamsport, Pa. Box 100 3t. *

STYLISH.—Neat and comfortable are Lowenberg's Summer suits, and they are to be bought for reasonable prices. It is worth a man's while to make an effort to keep cool, this hot weather, and one of these light and airy suits will help amazingly. Consult your own comfort and see Lowenberg at once. *

List of Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg, July 1st, 1870:—

Bates Marion F	Johnson E C
Beach Martha	Kase Joseph B 2
Biers Robert	Kramer Susan
Breese Henry	Kelley James
Conkle Mary M	Kline Loyde
Crowell G W	Knouse Phillip
Crowell A J	Lesher Mrs Callie
Cadman Paul	McBride Frank
Chadwrick Frank	Masteller Ellie
Case Miss Elizabeth J	McBride Robt
Davis Mrs J L	Mercer F P
Deuchi H	Mellick H D
Esson N J	Mellick Henry
Ebner John E	Morris Diana
Earl Miss Alice	Muny Isreal
Fress Margarett E	Murry Raney
Frout J P	O'Nims Harry
French Clarisa	Nees J
Fisher A C	Price Allie
Hartman Amos	Ryan Thomas
Hess William	Stevens Z S
Henrie C J	Struthers Wm
Hinsman Elizabeth	Vliet Rebecca
Hughes Susan	Visiter Benjamin
Jacob Abraham	Williams Mary E

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

D. A. BECKLEY, P. M.

150,000 BRICK FOR SALE. Apply to J. J. BROWER. Bloomsburg, July 1, 1870-2t.

Receipts of "THE COLUMBIAN" for June 1870.

D Lowenberg	$169 25	John Wanich	2 00
John Smith	2 00	Geo M Pealer	3 31
Jerish VanHorn	2 00	Wm Eyer	1 00
C R Bucknlew	21 25	Blanks	50
Alexander Carr	2 00	Wm G Harris	2 00
Est of W G Hurley	2 00	C C Mate	1 00
Wm Summers	2 00	Jacob Cope	2 00
J K Sharpless & Son	5 00	J W Evans	5 00
J C Keeler	5 00	Dr Beardsley	1 25
L Kohns	6 00	John C Shultz	5 00
Joseph Kohns	4 00	Joseph T Reeder	4 00
Tress's Licenses	6 00	Blanks	35
Tress's Deeds	6 00	Wm Bitler	2 00
Mercantile Appraisement	16 50	John Wagoner	1 00
County Treasurer	66 00	A Howell	5 00
Coe, Wetherill & Co	29 25	Frank Keller	1 50
Hugh Thompson	5 00	Philip Shoemaker	2 00
J L Girton	1 50	S M Albertson	2 00
J Banks	50	E S Case	1 00
Thomas Funston	2 00	Blanks	50
Peter Creasy	2 00	Lawrence Watters	2 00
Blanks	75	Commis's Sales	15 00
Pursley, Harris & Bassett	21 60	Columbia county	42 90
I H Walter	1 00	Geo Kressler	2 50
Est of J W Melick	2 50	W H Ent	100 00
H P Wolf	1 50	Peter Brugler	2 00
David Lewis	4 00	J K Brugler	2 00
Elias Ash	4 00	Her Festival	5 00
Blanks	40	New School Festival	5 00
Democratic Standing Committee	5 00	H Decker	2 00
Van Amburgh	15 00	Andrew Croll	2 00
W E Dietterich	2 00	M C Mallum	5 00
Blanks	50	J D Wilson	2 00
Richard Klie	2 00	Pat Bohannen	7 50
E J Mellenry	3 41	Samuel Albertson	5 00
Wm M Ikeler	2 00	Scott E Colley	2 00
Jesse Hoffman	1 75	Nellie O'Neil	10 00
Miss Lei Hartzel	2 00	Hiram J Reeder	3 00
David R. Major	2 00	Capt W McClellan	5 00
J Hulshizer	2 00	Polk Smith	3 00
Richard Kitchen	2 00	A V Cool	2 00
H F Everett	6 50	Wm Howell	2 00
Thos Monaghan	1 67	Geo Moore	2 00
Dr J Edwards	2 00	Albert Hunter	3 00
Enos Pealer	4 00	J K Sharpless	2 00
C E Robinson	5 00	Geo W Mears	2 00
Prof C W Walker	2 00	John Crouse	8 00
James Boyles	2 00	Henry Klein	3 00
W S Wagner	2 00	Hon Wm Elwell	4 50
E J Millard	2 00	Daniel Ritter	9 25
G W Mainger	2 00	Robt McIlvany	3 00
E N Ludwig	3 00	A McHenry	3 00
George Hampshire	2 00	Wm Henry	2 00
Jed Roberts	5 00	Shicksbinny O U A M	3 50
John Moore	2 00	Centre School Dis	2 50
		J W Fulmer	2 00
		Geo M Beagle	2 50

County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia county, are requested to meet at the usual place of holding the general elections, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1870, between the hours of three o'clock and seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and elect by ballot two persons to represent the District in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Monday, August 1st, at 12 o'clock noon, to select two Congressional conferees to meet similar conferees from other counties of the District, to nominate a candidate for Congress; two Representative conferees to meet similar conferees from the other county in the District, to nominate a candidate for member of Assembly; to nominate one person for Associate Judge; one person for Sheriff; one person for Jury Commissioner, one person for County Commissioner; one person for Coroner, and one person for County Auditor: To be supported by the Democratic party at the coming election.

By order of the Committee.

CHARLES B. BROCKWAY, Chairman.

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention:

SHERIFF.

EMANDUS UNANGST, FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE, SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL R. KLINE, SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

REES J. MILLARD, SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

AARON SMITH, HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

I. K. KRICKBAUM, BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM APPLEMAN, BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM EYER, GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

MATHIAS KLINE, FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

A. K. SMITH, MADISON TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

JOHN R. YOHE, MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL CREASY, MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

J. R. JAMESON, MAINE TOWNSHIP.

COMMISSIONER.

HIRAM J. REEDER, CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

MINNER HILE, CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

JOHN P. HANNON, CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

ISAAC McBRIDE, MADISON TOWNSHIP.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Health's Best Defence.

"The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eigh teen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants was appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pi ll, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was u nknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanit ary essences of tonic, aperient and antibilious roots, barks, and plants, with an active stimulant and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest s pecifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its introduction, has this great restorative been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, in all climes, as the most potent safeguard against epidemics, as a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility or beget disease; as a remedy for intermittent and other malarious fevers; as an a ppetizer; as a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood depurent; as a nervine; as a cure for bilious affections; as a harmless anodyne; and as the BEST DEFENCE OF HEALTH under unfavorable circumstances, such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.

je8'70-1m.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, on Note or Book account, are hereby notified that payment is required by the 15th of August next without fail.

J. W. FULLMER.

Benton, July 1, 1870-3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled the "Catawissa Deposit and Saving Bank," to be located at Catawissa, Col. co., Pa., with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Catawissa, July 1, 1870-6m.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Jos. L. Shannon & Co. or Jos. L. Shannon are hereby notified that the books are in the hands of T. J. Morris. They will please call and settle on or before August 1st, or they will be collected according to law.

JOS. L. SHANNON.

Bloomsburg, July 1, 1870-3t.

BRIDGE NOTICE

We will meet at Mr. Isaac Klingamon's, in Beaver twp., on Thursday the 7th day of July next, from 12 o'clock, M. to 6½ P. M., to let contract to move the covered Bridge at that place to a point about ¼ mile up creek. New lap shingles clear of sap, to be used. The brige to be same length as old one; wing walls to be about same as old ones. Abutments to be 12 feet above low water mark. Plan and specifications can be seen on the ground at day of letting or at this office in the meantime. All communications relating this matter will be properly attended to.

DAVID YEAGER, } Commrs.
WM. G. QUICK, } of
CYRUS ROBBINS, } Col. Co.

Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.
Commissioner's Office.
Bloomsburg, June 22, 1870.

Legal Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MICHAEL LEMON, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Michael Lemon, late of Fishingcreek twp., Columbia co., dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county to Cyrus B. White, of Fishingcreek twp. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia county, Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

CYRUS B. WHITE, Executor.

je16'70-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN YEAGER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Yeager late of Locust twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Wellington Yeager residing in Roaringcreek twp., Col. co. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, without delay.

WELLINGTON YEAGER, Administrator.

je9'70 6w.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JAMES EMMITT, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James Emmitt, late of Hemlock twp., Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Andrew J. Emmitt and Christian E. Emmitt of Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

ANDREW J. EMMITT,
CHRISTIAN E. EMMITT, Executors.

je9'70-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
ESTATE OF BALTZER ESSICK, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Baltzer Essick late of Madison township in Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to William McBride of White Hall Montour county. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay. WILLIAM McBRIDE, Administrator.

je9'70-6t.

RULE ON THE HEIRS OF SARAH A. BOWMAN.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Thomas Bowman, Henry Bowman, Wesley Bowman, Hiram Bowman, S. B. Bowman, George L. Bowman, Manassa Bowman, John Bowman, Mary intermarried with Philip Mowrey, Fenton Smith, Henry Bowman, Andrew Bowman, John Bowman, Celestia Miller, wife of William Miller, Matilda Ritter, wife of Wm. T. Ritter, Jane, wife of Thomas Culver, Martha Bowman, Joseph F. Bowman and said Martha being a minor, who has for her guardian Solomon Nihart, lineal descendants of Sarah A. Bowman, deceased, and to all other persons interested, *Greeting:* You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Sarah A. Bowman, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded by the said court, and returned by the Sheriff. And hereof fail not. Witness the Honorable William Ewell, President of our said court, the 4th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, June 24, 1870.-4W.

Real Estate Sales.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 9th, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Jacob Wanich, administrator of Lydia Wanich, late of Bloom township, in said county, dec'd, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a

HOUSE AND LOT

situate in the town of Bloomsburg, in said county, bounded by lands of M. C. Woodward on the east, on the south by an alley, on the west by lot of Peter Jones, on the north by Main street of said town.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk,

☞ CONDITIONS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser at the striking down of the property; one-fourth less the ten per cent. to be paid on the confirmation of the sale; the balances to be paid in one year from the confirmation of sale, with interest from the time the purchaser gets possession of the said premises.

JACOB WANICH, Administrator.

je17'70-4w

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., will be sold at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, July 2nd, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, by Isaac Tyler, guardian of the persons and estates of John Tyler, Mary Emma Tyler and Helen Elizabeth Tyler, minor children of Susan Tyler, late of Wilkes-Barre, in the county of Luzerne, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, three undivided fourth parts of certain real estate, situate in East Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by an alley, on the east by an alley; on the south by a lot of Jacob Edgar, and on the west by Iron street, containing 132 feet on said Iron street, and extending back of an equal breadth to said alley on the east, whereon are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and frame stable. The remaining undivided fourth part of said real estate will be sold at the same time and place by the eldest son of said Susan Tyler, deceased, so that the purchaser will get a good title to the whole of said real estate. The said real estate will be sold together, or in two lots to suit purchasers. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the town of East Bloomsburg, and county aforesaid.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

☞ TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi, and to be secured by judgment, bond and mortgage, on the premises. ISAAC TYLER, Guardian.

Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 2nd, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Mary Rupp, Administratrix of George Rupp, late of Roaring Creek township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public vendue on the premises all that

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Roaring Creek township, said county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone and running thence by lands of John Heinbrenk, south eight-seven degrees west, one hundred and forty-four perches and eight-tenths to a stone; thence by lands of John Hughes, north nine and a half degrees west, one hundred and three perches to a stone; thence by lands of Jacob Fisher, north, eight and a half degrees east, forty-two perches to a stone; thence by lands of George Bilger, south, eighteen degrees east, thirteen and eight-tenths perches to a pine knot; thence north seventy-nine and three-quarter degrees east, ninety-one perches to a stone; thence by lands of Benjamin Sharpless, south nine and a half degrees east, one hundred and seven and five-tenth perches, to the place of beginning.

CONTAINING 87 ACRES

and one hundred and thirty-three perches. Conditions made known on day of sale

MARY RUPP, Administratrix.

Roaringcreek, June 10, 1870.

PRIVATE SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned offers at private sale about

90 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND,

situate in Benton township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Kline, Daniel Shultz, Jacob Ash, Jacob Beishline and others. Fifteen Acres of which is cleared land. It also contains a good young orchard,

A FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

and a never failing spring of water. Also a first class

SAW AND LATHE MILL.

The balance of the tract is heavily timbered with oak, white pine, &c.

For terms, conditions, &c., apply to the undersigned. The actual number of acres will be determined by survey.

Benton, June 24, 1870-tf WM. APPLEMAN.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county Pa., on SATURDAY, July 16th, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Thomas C. Fowler, one of the administrators of Benjamin Fowler, late of Centre twp., Columbia co., dec'd., will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a

A LOT OF GROUND

situate in Centre township, Columbia county, described as follows: Bounded on the north by lands of John Foster, on the east by lands of Gilbert H. Fowler, on the south by lands of Fred. Shafer and on the west by the same, whereon are erected a Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn and out buildings

CONTAINING EIGHT ACRES,

The petitioner therefore prays the Court to order the sale of the said real estate for payment of the debts, &c., of the said decedent.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

☞ CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent., at the confirmation of the sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. THOMAS C. FOWLER, Administrator.

je24'70-4w

PHŒNIX PETORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PETORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PETORAL CURES COUGH!

25 CENTS. $1.00

The Phœnix Pectoral will cure the diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Colds, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cat

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Pigs in Summer.

Summer is the time to make pork; making it in winter is much like running a boat against wind and tide; it requires too much food to keep up the animal heat. If hogs have plenty of grass in summer, and about half the corn they will eat, they will fatten rapidly; and my belief is that three pounds of pork can be made of less grain in this way than one pound can be in cold weather with a hog in a close pen. The grass is cooling and loosening, and counteracts the feverish properties of the corn. Hogs will never melt in summer, however fat if they can have access to water and mud to lie in. Mud is very bad for hogs in cool or cold weather. It absorbs too much animal heat. Milk is a very cooling drink, and almost indispensable to raise young pigs. But very little corn and no corn meal should be fed to young pigs before they are four months old. The effect of corn and raw corn meal on young pigs are these: The pigs at first will be costive; then they will scour. They will begin to rub against everything they can rub against, that will rub their hair off.—Their skin will have a red and dry appearance. A dry, black scurf will begin to form on them; and the more of the corn and meal they eat, poorer they will get. The best thing that can be done for a pig in this condition is to give him a thorough washing in warm water or sour milk; sour milk is the best. Coarse flour or middlings from rye or wheat, when made into a thin drinkable slop with milk, is the best feed for young pigs, except bread and milk. Bread is good for very young pigs because it is leavened. Food has to ferment before it will digest, and if fed to a young pig before fermented, it will over-task the stomach and spoil him. Lettuce is good for young pigs. It will stop the scours in them. The middlings should be put with the milk at night, after the feeding has been done, and allowed to be in the milk through the night, never allowing the swill tub to get quite empty, always leaving a little in the bottom for yeast. The swill should be fed often, and never more fed at a time than will be eaten up at once. Slop feed will make larger hogs than dry feed. After the pigs get to be three or four months old, their food can be made stronger; but a pig will not bear much strong food until it begins to change from a pig into a hog, which will be known by his voice. In the west, where hogs are raised on a larger scale, but one litter should be raised from a sow in a year. The fall litter will require too much care for the farmer. One litter can be got in April and another in September or October following, from one sow, but the spring pigs will have to be weaned from four to six weeks old, and fed on clear sour milk for two or three weeks after weaning, and fed often. New milk once a day will keep them from scouring,—Sour milk is better than new milk.—New milk will first make the pig costive then scour him. It will curdle in his stomach but sour milk will not. The late fall pigs should suck as long as they will, and the sows should be fed on warm slop feed, and fed often. The slop can be warmed by pouring hot water into the s will tub. A breeding sow should never be fed much dry corn. She will get foundered on it and spoiled.—*American Stock Journal.*

Farmers Should Take Enough Sleep.

Said one of the oldest and most successful farmers in this state:

"I do not care to have my men get up before five or half past five in the morning, and if they go to bed early and sleep soundly, they will do more work than if they got up at four or half past four." We do not believe in the eight hour law, but nevertheless are inclined to think that, as a general rule, we work too many hours on the farm. The best men we ever had to dig ditches, seldom worked when digging by the rod, more than nine hours a day.

And it is so in chopping wood by the cord; the men who accomplish the most work the fewest hours. They bring all their muscle and brain into exercise, and make every blow tell. A slow, plodding man may turn a grindstone or a fanning mill better than an energetic one; but this kind of work is now done mostly by horse power, and the farmer needs, above all else, a clear head, with all the faculties of his mind and muscle light and active and under complete control.

Much of course depends on temperament, but, as a rule, such men need sound sleep and plenty of it.

When a boy on the farm, we were told that Napoleon needed only four hours' sleep, and the old nonsense five hours for a man, six for a woman, and seven for a fool was often quoted. But the truth is that Napoleon was enabled in a great measure to accomplish what he did from the faculty of sleeping soundly—of sleeping when he slept and working when he worked.

We have sat in one of his favorite traveling carriages, and it was so arranged that he could lie down at full length, and when dashing through the country as fast as eight horses, frequently changed, could carry him, he slept soundly, and when he arrived at his destination was as fresh as if he had just arisen from a bed of down.

Let farmers, and especially farmers' boys, have plenty to eat, nothing to drink but water, and all the sleep they can take.—*Agriculturist.*

EFFECT OF THE FOOD OF COWS ON THEIR MILK.—It has lately been announced, as the result of careful and long-continued investigation, that the nature of the food given to cows does not produce the slightest effect, upon the character or richness of their milk; the only difference being a greater or less percentage of water. The experiment was tried of feeding the same animals with hay alone; then, successively, with hay mixt with starch, oil, rape-seed, clover, etc., thus giving a greatly varying proportion of nitrogenized food. The milk was very carefully analyzed, after each change of food, without showing the slightest variation in its chemical constitution. The conclusion was, therefore, arrived at, that the variation or improvement in the quality of the milk is to be accomplished rather by a careful regard to the breed than to the food supplied to the animal.

These remarks, of course, do not apply to the peculiar taste imparted to milk in consequence of the character of the food of the animal; since it is well known that the milk of cows which have fed upon garlic very soon furnishes evidence of that fact to the taste.—EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD, in *Harper's Magazine for July.*

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Woodcutter's Child.

ONCE upon a time, near a large forest, there dwelt a woodcutter and his wife, who had only one child, a little girl three years old; but they were so poor that they had scarcely food sufficient for every day in the week, and often they were puzzled to know what they should get to eat. One morning the woodcutter, his heart full of care, went into the wood to work; and, as he chopped the trees, there stood before him a tall and beautiful woman, having a crown of shining stars upon her head, who thus addressed him: "I am the Guardian Angel of every Christian child; thou art poor and needy; bring me thy child, and I will take her with me. I will be her mother, and henceforth she shall be under my care." The woodcutter consented, and calling his child, gave her to the Angel, who carried her to the land of Happiness. There everything went happily; she ate sweet bread, and drank pure milk; her clothes were gold and her playfellows were beautiful children. When she attained her fourteenth year, the Guardian Angel called her to her side, and said, "My dear child, I have a long journey for thee. Take these keys of the thirteen doors of the land of Happiness: twelve of them thou mayest open, and behold the glories therein; but the thirteenth, to which this little key belongs, thou art forbidden to open. Beware! if thou dost disobey, harm will befall thee."

The maiden promised to be obedient, and, when the Guardian Angel was gone, began her visits to the mansions of Happiness. Every day one door was unclosed, until she had seen all the twelve. In each mansion there sat an angel surrounded by a bright light. The maiden rejoiced at the glory, and the child who accompanied her rejoiced with her. Now the forbidden door alone remained. A great desire possessed the maiden to know what was hidden there; and she said to the child, "I will not quite open it, nor will I go in, but I will only unlock the door, so that we may peep through the chink." "No, no," said the child; "that will be a sin. The Guardian Angel has forbidden it, and misfortune would soon fall upon us."

At this the maiden was silent, but the desire still remained in her heart, and tormented her continually, so that she had no peace. One day, however, all the children were away, and she thought, "Now I am alone and can peep in, no one will know what I do;" so she found the keys, and, taking them in her hand, placed the right one in the lock and turned it round. Then the door sprang open, and she saw three angels sitting on a throne, surrounded by a great light. The maiden remained a little while standing in astonishment; and then, putting her finger in the light she drew it back, and found it covered with gold. Then great alarm seized her, and, shutting the door hastily, she ran away. But her fear only increased more and more, and her heart beat so violently that she thought it would burst; the gold also on her finger would not come off, although she washed it and rubbed it with all her strength.

Not long afterwards the Guardian Angel came back from her journey, and, calling the maiden to her, demanded the keys of the mansion. As she delivered them up, the Angel looked in her face, and asked, "Hast thou opened the thirteenth door?" "No," answered the maiden.

Then the Angel laid her hand upon the maiden's heart, and felt how violently it was beating; and she knew that her command had been disregarded, and that the child had opened the door. Then she asked again, "Hast thou opened the thirteenth door?" "No," said the maiden, for the second time.

Then the Angel perceived that the child's finger had become golden from touching the light, and she knew that the child was guilty; and she asked her for the third time, "Hast thou opened the thirteenth door?" "No," said the maiden again.

Then the Guardian Angel replied, "Thou hast not obeyed me, nor done my bidding; therefore thou art no longer worthy to remain among good children."

And the maiden sank down into a deep sleep, and when she awoke she found herself in the midst of a wilderness. She wished to call out, but she had lost her voice. Then she sprang up and tried to run away; but wherever she turned thick bushes held her back, so that she could not escape. In the deserted spot in which she was now inclosed, there stood an old hollow tree; this was her dwelling-place. In this place she slept by night; and when it rained and blew she found shelter within it. Roots and wild berries were her food, and she sought for them as far as she could reach. In the autumn she collected the leaves of the trees, and laid them in her home; and when the frost and snow of the winter came, she clothed herself with them, for her clothes had dropped into rags. But during the sunshine she sat outside the tree, and her long hair fell down on all sides and covered her like a mantle. Thus she remained a long time, experiencing the misery and poverty of the world.

But, once, when the trees had become green again, the King of the country was hunting in the forest, and, as a bird flew into the bushes which surrounded the wood, he dismounted, and, tearing the brushwood aside, cut a path for himself with his sword. When he had at last made his way through, he saw a beautiful maiden, who was clothed from head to foot with her own golden locks sitting under the tree. He stood in silence, and looked at her for some time in astonishment; at last he said, "Child, how came you into this wilderness?" But the maiden answered not, for she had become dumb. Then the King asked, "Will you go with me to my castle?" At that she nodded her head and the King, taking her in his arms, put her on his horse and rode away home. Then he gave her beautiful clothing, and everything in abundance. Still she could not speak; but her beauty was so great, and so won upon the King's heart, that after a little while he married her.

When about a year had passed away the Queen brought a son into the world, and the same night, while lying alone in her bed, the Guardian Angel appeared to her, and said—

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IN Boston the price of lager is said to be going down, but here it is the article itself that is going down.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by man, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.

Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE

UNLESS DONE UP IN

STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,

with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

31?79-1y.

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Jan. 17, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive	Arrive	Going South. Leave	Leave
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Scranton	8.45	11.00	4.00	7.20
			Leave	
Pittston	8.14	10.30	4.32	7.50
Kingston	7.59	10.03	5.00	8.20
Plymouth	7.53	9.48	5.10	8.30
Shickshinny	7.28	9.09	6.10	9.09
Berwick	6.05	8.50	6.50	9.42
Bloom	6.28	7.53	7.30	10.17
Danville	4.50	7.15	8.10	10.55
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	4.15	6.40	8.45	11.35

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, Sep. 6, 1869, Passenger trains on the Catawissa Railroad will run at the following named hours:

Mail South.		STATIONS.		Mail North
Dep. 8.45	a.m	Williamsport,	Arr, 6.00	p. m.
" 9.15	"	Muncy,	Dep. 5.28	"
" 9.47	"	Watsontown,	" 4.57	"
" 10.05	"	Milton,	" 4.39	"
" 10.45	"	Danville,	" 4.00	"
" 11.05	"	Rupert,	" 3.40	"
" 11.17	"	Catawissa,	" 3.32	"
" 12.22	p.m.	Ringtown,	" 2.25	"
" 12.58	"	Summit,	" 1.50	"
" 1.08	"	Quakake,	" 1.40	"
" 1.20	"	E. Mahony Junc,	" 1.30	"
" 2.15	"	Dine. Tamaqua, Dinc.	" 1.19	"
" 4.25	"	Reading,	" 10.40	a.m.
Arr. 6.45	"	Philadelphia,	" 8.15	"
" 9.25	"	To New York via. Reading or Manch Chunk, From New York via. Manch Chunk,	6.55	"

No Change of cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia. GEO. WEBB Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after June 13th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

5.25 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

3.40 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.45 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED R. FISER, Gen'l Supt.,

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement, April 11, 1870. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. Accom.	Express	Mail	STATIONS.	Mail	Express	WESTWARD. Accom.
P.M	P.M.	Via M. & E. Divis.		A.M.	P.M.	
		Ar	New York.	Lv		
9 12	4.45		(*Foot Barclay St.*)	8.00	4.10	
			Christopher St.	8.00	4.10	
9.00	4.35		Hoboken	8.15	4.25	
8.35	4.10		Newark	8.40	4.50	
6.00	1.01		Washington	11.28	7.35	
			via Cen. RR. of N.J.			
			New York			
1000	3.40		(*Pier Liberty St.*)	9.00	5.00	
7.40	1.21		New Hampton	11.15	7.00	
5.48	12.47		Oxford	11.42	7.30	
	12.27		Bridgeville	11.53	8.00	
8.50	3.40		Philadelphia	9.00	3.30	
9.45	3.50		Trenton	8.45	4.42	
8.30	1.00		Phillipsburg	11.05	7.05	
5.38	12.30		Manunka Chunk	12.00	8.05	
5.28	12.25		Delaware	12.15	8.20	
8.14	12.08		Mount Bethel	12.25	8.30	
5.02	12.52		Water Gap	12.40	8.43	
4.51	11.38		Stroudsburg	12.50	8.55	
	11.28		Sprague's	1.05		
	11.18		Henryville	1.15		
4.16	11.02		Oakland	1.30	9.26	
4.01	10.48		Forks	1.46	9.41	
3.45	10.37		Tobyhanna	2.00	9.58	
3.34	10.14		Gouldsboro	2.19	10.09	
3.15	9.50		Moscow	2.36	10.29	
3.05	9.40		Dunning	2.48	10.38	P.M.
2.40	9.10		Scranton	3.30	9.00	8.30
7.30	8.58		Clark's Summit	3.40	9.15	9.10
7.15	8.30		Abington	3.46	9.21	9.25
6.45	1.53	8.14	Factoryville	4.01	9.35	9.50
6.19	1.29	7.52	Nicholson	4.20	9.54	10.20
5.40	1.24	7.37	Hopbottom	4.39	10.12	11.00
4.57	—	7.15	Montrose	4.57	10.30	12.00
4.10	1249	6.54	New Milford	5.15	10.47	12.35
3.45	1235	6.39	Great Bend	5.30	11.02	1.00
P.M	A.M	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Trains do not stop at Stations where the Time is omitted.

CONNECTIONS.

At New Hampton with Central R. R. of N. J. The Mail and Express trains eastward and westward connect with trains for New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville and other stations.

At Washington with Morris & Essex R. R. Mail and Express trains make close and reliable connections with trains for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Waterloo, Hackettstown &c.

At Manunka Chunk with Belvidere Delaware R. R. Close connections are made by Mail and Express trains, with trains for Philadelphia, Trenton, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, &c. By Train No. 2, passengers reach Philadelphia via Camden, by No. 4, via Kensington. Passengers on No. 4, arrive in Philadelphia in time to take the 11.30 p. m. train for Baltimore and Washington.

At Scranton with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg & Delaware & Hudson Rail Roads. Trains on these roads connect with our trains for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Danville, Olyphant, Carbondale and Carbondale.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway. Mail No. 1 connects with Express Mail on Erie Railway, leaving at 5.42 p. m. with a sleeping coach attached, arriving at Buffalo at 8.35 next morning. Express No. 3 connects with a way train for Owego, Ithaca, and Elmira.

At Albany & Susquehanna Rail Road. Four trains a day run each way between Binghamton and Albany. One leaves Binghamton at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Albany at 9.00 p. m.

At Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Trains for Syracuse leave at 7 a. m. and 6.25 p. m. Trains from Syracuse arrive at 11.50 a. m. and 8.30 p. m.

R. A. HENRY, W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent. Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, MAY 16th, 1870.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 8.35, 8.10 and 11.25 a. m., and 2.50 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Penna. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.10, noon, 5.50, 6.05 and 10.00 p. m. respectively Sleeping cars accompany the 8.35 and 11.25a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a. m., and 5.00 p.m., trains from N. Y without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Allentown & Phila'd. at 8.10 a.m., & 2.50 & 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10pm. train connecting for Phila's Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 8.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.20 10.50 a. m., 1.27 and 4.45 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 noon, 4.20 and 8.45 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.30 p. m stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5.40and 9.00 a.m. and 2.50 p.m. Hermon at 9.30 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 10.46 a. m., Ashland at 7.55 a.m. and 12.30 noon Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 7.57 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.33 a. m., and 2.30 p. m.for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 8.00 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 10.30 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.25 a.m.., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m., 3.00 & 5.30 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 8.05 a.m., 12.45 noon, and 4.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m and 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.02 p. m. returning, leave Downington at 6.30 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 8.00a.m., Harrisburg at 8.30 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. and leave Allentown at 7.25 a. m. and 8.45 p. m., and Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.23 a. m. for New York, at 1.45 p. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. to Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent

Reading, Pa., April 29 1870.

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SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, and the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. apr?70-1y.

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